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# MiniSafe 4800 Series Safety Light Curtains

Installation and Operating Manual







#### Important Note:

This manual provides installation and operating information on the following models:

Where information is common to all models the term "MS4800 system" will be used. Where information is given for a specific model the model number will be used.

Advanced	Basic	Standard	
MiniSafe MS4800A-14	MiniSafe MS4800B-14	MiniSafe MS4800S-14	
MiniSafe MS4800A-20 MiniSafe MS4800B-20 MiniSafe		MiniSafe MS4800S-20	
MiniSafe MS4800A-30 MiniSafe MS4800B-30 MiniSafe		MiniSafe MS4800S-30	
MiniSafe MS4800A-40	MiniSafe MS4800B-40	MiniSafe MS4800S-40	
MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800A-14	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800B-14	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800S-14	
MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800A-20	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800B-20	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800S-20	
MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800A-30	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800B-30	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800S-30	
MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800A-40	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800B-40	MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800S-40	





## MS4800 Series Safety Light Curtain

### **Contents**

Section 1 - Important Safety Warnings	page 10
Section 2 - Significant Features	.page 11
2.1 - MS4800 Series Feature Comparison	.page 11
Section 3 - System Components and Indicators	page 12
Section 4 - System Operation	page 14
4.1 - Operating States	page 14
4.1.1 - Machine Run.	page 14
4.1.2 - Machine Stop	page 14
4.1.3 - Interlock	page 14
4.1.4 - Alarm	page 14
4.2 - Operating Modes	page 14
4.2.1 - Automatic Start	page 15
4.2.2 - Start Interlock	page 15
4.2.3 - Start/Restart INTERLOCK	page 15
4.3 - MSF4800 Cascaded Series	page 15
4.3.1 - MSF4800 Requirements	page 15
4.3.2 - MSF4800 Segment Reduction Restart procedure	page 16
Section 5 - Detection Options	page 17
5.1 - Fixed Blanking	page 17
5.1.1 - Selecting Fixed Blanking with a PDM (MS4800A)	page 18
5.1.2 - Selecting Fixed Blanking with Selector Switches (MS4800S)	page 18
5.2 - Floating Blanking	page 21
5.2.1 - Selecting Floating Blanking with PDM (MS4800A)	page 21
5.2.2 - Selecting Floating Blanking with Selector Switches (MS4800S)	page 21
5.3 - Fixed Blanking with Floating Blanking	page 22
5.3.1 - The Effect of Fixed or Monitored Blanking or Floating Blanking on Minimu	ım Object
Resolution	page 23
5.4 - Monitored Blanking	page 23
5 A 1 - Selecting Monitored Blanking	nage 24



5.4.2 - Operation with Monitored Blanking	page 24
5.5 - Reduced Resolution	page 25
5.5.1 - Setting Reduced Resolution	page 25
5.5.2 - Operation	page 25
5.6 - Optical Synchronization	page 26
Section 6 - Diagnostic and Test Features	page 26
6.1 - Individual Beam Indicators	page 26
6.2 - External Device Monitoring (EDM) - also known as MPCE Monitoring	page 26
6.2.1 - Enabling and Disabling EDM	
6.3 - Machine Test Signal (MTS)	page 27
6.4 - Range Selection	page 27
6.5 - Response Time Adjustment (only available on the MS4800A)	page 27
6.6 - Start/Restart Selection Options (only available on the MS4800A)	page 28
Section 7 - Using Selector Switches To Set Features	page 29
7.1 - Manual Selector Switch version	page 29
7.2 - Access to the Selector Switches	page 29
7.2.1 - Transmitter Selector Switch Settings	page 29
7.2.2 - Receiver Selector Switch Settings	page 30
7.3 - Operating Mode Selection	page 30
7.4 - Selecting and Programming Fixed Blanking.	page 30
7.5 - Selecting Floating Blanking	page 30
7.6 - Selecting External Device Monitoring (EDM)	page 31
7.7 - Selecting Machine Test Signal (MTS)	page 31
7.8 - Selecting Scan Codes	page 31
Section 8 - Programming and Diagnostics Module	page 32
8.1 - Programming and Diagnostics Module (PDM)	page 32
8.2 - PDM Navigation Buttons	page 32
8.3 - Description of Status Screen	page 33
8.4 - Description of main menu functions	page 33
8.4.1 - View Menu Selection	page 34
8.4.2 - PDM Menu Screen	page 35
8.4.3 - The Password	page 35



8.4.4 - Changing the Password	page 35
8.4.5 - Forgot the Password?	page 35
Section 9 - Outputs	page 39
9.1 - Safety Outputs	page 39
9.2 - Auxiliary Output	page 39
9.2.1 - <i>PNP</i> , <i>Follow</i>	page 39
9.2.2 - NPN, Follow	page 39
9.2.3 - PNP, Alarm	page 39
9.2.4 - NPN, Alarm	page 39
Section 10 - Safe Mounting Distance	page 40
10.1 - US Safety Distance Formulas	page 40
10.2 - European Safety Distance Formulas	page 41
10.2.1 - Safety Distance Formula for Systems with a Minimum Object Resolution of	of 40 mm
or Less	page 41
10.2.2 - Safety Distance Formula for Systems with a Minimum Object Resolution O	Greater
Than 40 mm	page 41
10.2.3 - Factors Affecting the Safety Distance Formula	page 42
Section 11 - Installation	page 43
11.1 - Reflective Surface Interference	page 43
11.2 - Cross Talk Mitigation	page 44
11.3 - General Mounting Considerations	page 45
11.3.1 - Additional Guarding	page 45
11.3.2 - Added Mounting Rigidity	page 45
11.3.3 - Installation of Multiple Systems	page 46
11.3.4 - Detection Zone	page 46
11.3.5 - Alignment	page 46
11.3.6 - Input Power Requirements	page 46
11.3.7 - Requirements for Perimeter Guarding	page 47
11.3.8 - Marking Minimum Object Resolution	page 47
11.3.9 - Presence Sensing Device Initiation	
Section 12 - Connecting To The Machine Control Circuit	nage 48



12.1 - Conn	ecting to a Safety Monitoring Device	page 49
12.2 - Conne	ecting Via an RM-1 Module	page 50
12.3 - Conne	ecting Via an RM-2AC Module	page 51
12.4 - Conne	ecting Via Two Force-Guided Relays	page 52
12.5 - Conne	ecting To an RM-6 Module (for MSF4800A and MSF4800S)	page 53
12.6 - Conne	ecting Via An RM-2AC-IP	page 54
12.8 - Extern	nal Cable Connections	page 56
12.9 - <i>Interc</i>	connect Cables for Cascaded MSF4800 Series	page 56
Section 13 - Mutir	ng	page 57
13.1 - Mutin	ng Overview	page 57
13.2 - Mutin	ng with MSF4800	page 58
13.2.1 -	Muting with the MSF4800A	page 58
13.2.2 -	Muting with the MSF4800S	page 58
13.3 - <i>Applie</i>	cation Examples	page 59
13.3.1 -	Application Information	page 59
13.3.2 -	Selection and Orientation of the Muting Sensors	page 59
13.4 - Two S	Sensor Muting System (For MSF4800A and MSF4800S)	page 60
13.4.1 -	Sensor Requirements	page 61
13.5 - Three	Sensor Muting System (For MSF4800A Only)	page 62
13.5.1 -	Sensor Requirements	page 63
13.6 - Four	Sensor Muting System (For MSF4800A Only)	page 64
13.6.1 -	Sensor Requirements	page 65
13.7 <b>-</b> Dual	X 4-Sensor Muting System (For MSF4800A Only)	page 66
13.7.1 -	Dual X 4-Sensor Requirements	page 67
13.8 - Descr	ription of the Bypass-Allowed feature (For MSF4800A and MSF4800S)	page 67
13.8.1	Muting Time out (For MSF44800A and MSF4800S)	page 68
Section 14 - Chec	kout and Test Procedures	page 69
14.1 - Check	kout Procedure	page 69
14.2 - Test P	Procedure	page 69
14.3 - <i>Using</i>	the Test Object	page 70
Section 15 - Clear	ning	page 70





S	ection 16 - Specifications and Additional Information page 7
	16.1 - System Specifications page 7
	16.2 - Cable Lengths (Customer supplied cables) page 7.
	16.3 - MiniSafe MS4800 Dimensional Drawings page 7-
	16.4 - MiniSafe Cascaded MSF4800 Dimension drawings page 78
	16.5 - RM-6 Dimensions page 8.
	16.6 - MS46EP Explosion-Proof Enclosure page 8.
	16.6.1 - <i>MS48EP-14/20-320</i> page 82
	16.6.2 - MS48EP-30-640 page 8.
	16.6.3 - <i>MS48EP-30-960</i> page 8.
	16.6.4 - <i>MS48EP-30-1240</i> page 84
	16.7 - Spare Parts page 8:
	16.8 - Spare Parts and Accessories page 89
	16.9 - Warranty page 94
	16.10 - Patents page 94
	16.11 - Trademarks page 9:
	16.12 - Repairs page 9:
	16.13 - Documentation Criteria page 9:
	16.14 - Compliance with RoHS. page 9:
S	ection 17 - Glossarypage 90
S	ection 18 - Diagnostics & Troubleshooting page 9
	18.1 - Diagnostics page 9
	18.2 - Receiver Diagnostic Information page 99
	18.3 - Receiver Endcap Indicator Lights page 99
	18.3.1 - Receiver Troubleshooting page 99
	18.4 - Troubleshooting the Transmitterpage 100
A	Appendix A —Checkout Procedure
	Appendix B — Test Procedure
-	rr



## Figures

Figure 3-1 - System Components	page 12
Figure 3-2 - MS4800 Access to Features	page 13
Figure 4-1 - Connecting PDM to MSF4800.	page 16
Figure 5-1 - Adding Hard Guarding to Light Curtain when Using Fixed Blanking	page 17
Figure 5-2 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 1.	page 19
Figure 5-3 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 2.	page 19
Figure 5-4 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 3.	page 19
Figure 5-5 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 4.	page 20
Figure 5-6 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 5.	page 20
Figure 5-7 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 6.	page 20
Figure 5-8 - Reduced Resolution	page 25
Figure 6-1 - NOI- Normally Open Option (Pulled Low to 0VDC)	page 28
Figure 6-2 - NO2-Normally Open Option (Pulled High to +24VDC)	page 28
Figure 6-3 - NC1- Normally Closed (Pulled Low to 0VDC)	page 28
Figure 6-4 - NC2- Normally Closed (Pulled High +24VDC)	page 28
Figure 7-1 - MS4800S Selector switches	page 29
Figure 7-2 - Transmitter Selector Switches	page 29
Figure 7-3 - Receiver Selector Switch Settings	page 30
Figure 8-1 - PDM Navigation Buttons	page 32
Figure 8-2 - PDM Menu Screen	page 35
Figure 8-3 - PDM Receiver Configuration/ View and Edit (1)	page 36
Figure 8-4 - PDM Receiver Configuration/ View and Edit (2)	page 37
Figure 8-5 - PDM Receiver Configuration/ View and Edit (3)	page 38
Figure 8-6 - PDM Transmitter Configuration/ View and Edit	page 38
Figure 10-1 - Safe Mounting Distance	page 40
Figure 11-1 - Worst Case Alignment Example	page 43
Figure 11-2 - Unsafe Mounting Example (1)	page 43
Figure 11-3 - Unsafe Mounting Example (2)	page 43
Figure 11-4 - Correct Mounting Example with Proper Alignment	page 44
Figure 11-5 - Minimum Distance from a Reflective Surface as a Function of Range	page 44
Figure 11-6 - Correct Light Curtain Installation Example	page 45
Figure 11-7 - Adding Mounting Bracket	page 45
Figure 11-8 - Multiple Light Curtain Installation Configurations	page 46
Figure 11-9 - Multiple Light Curtain Installation Configurations using Scan Codes	page 46



Figure 12-1 - Connecting to a Safety Monitoring Device page 49
Figure 12-2 - Connecting via an RM-1 Module page 50
Figure 12-3 - Connecting via an RM-2AC Module page 51
Figure 12-4 - Connecting Via Two Force-guided Relays page 52
Figure 12-5 - Connecting Via an RM-6 Module
Figure 12-6 - Connecting Via An RM-2AC-IP Module page 54
Figure 12-7 - Connecting Via An RM-X Module page 55
Figure 13-1 - Muting Function using RM-6. page 57
Figure 13-2 - Two Sensor System Diagram page 60
Figure 13-3 - Muting a Mechanical Press page 60
Figure 13-4 - Two Sensor Muting System Waveform Diagram page 61
Figure 13-5 - Three Sensor System Design page 62
Figure 13-6 - Three Sensor Muting System Waveform Diagram page 63
Figure 13-7 - Four Sensor System Diagram page 64
Figure 13-8 - Four Sensor Muting System Waveform Diagram
Figure 13-9 - Dual X 4-Sensor System Diagram page 66
Figure 13-10 - Dual X 4-Sensor Muting System Waveform Diagram page 67
Figure 14-1 - Test Object Pattern. page 70
Figure 16-1 - MS4800 Dimensional Drawing page 74
Figure 16-2 - Endcap without Doorpage 74
Figure 16-3 - MSF4800 Dimension Drawings. page 78
Figure 16-4 - RM-6 Dimensions. page 82
Figure 16-5 - MS48EP-14/20-320 Dimensions page 82
Figure 16-6 - <i>MS48EP-30-640 Dimensions</i>
Figure 16-7 - MS48EP-30-960 Dimensions
Figure 16-8 - MS48EP-30-1240 Dimensions
Figure 18-1 - Example of IBI LED's used to Show Fault Code page 99





### **Tables**

Table 2-1 - Feature Comparison	age 11
Table 3-1 - System Components Identificationpa	age 12
Table 5-1 - Tolerance Effect of Fixed Blanked area on Resolution	age 18
Table 5-2 - Diagram of Operation	age 21
Table 5-3 - System Response to Floating Blanking	age 22
Table 5-4 - Floating Blanking Effects on Resolution	age 22
Table 5-5 - Possible Blanking Function Combinations	age 22
Table 5-6 - Sample S and D <sub>pf</sub> Factors for MS4800-14 System	age 23
Table 5-7 - Sample S and D <sub>pf</sub> Factors for MS4800-20 System	age 23
Table 5-8 - Sample S and D <sub>pf</sub> Factors for MS4800-30 System	age 23
Table 5-9 - Sample S and D <sub>pf</sub> Factors for MS4800-40 System	age 23
Table 5-10 - Reduced Resolution	age 25
Table 5-11 - Synchronization Requirements pa	age 26
Table 7-1 - Transmitter Selector Switch Settings	age 29
Table 7-2 - Receiver Selector Switch Settings	age 30
Table 8-1 - Status Screen Description	age 33
Table 8-2 - Sample Status Screen	age 33
Table 8-3 - MS4800 Receiver PDM Selectable Options	age 34
Table 8-4 - MS4800 Transmitter Selectable Options	age 34
Table 12-1 - MS4800 Receiver Pin Assignments	age 56
Table 12-2 - MS4800 Transmitter Pin Assignments	age 56
Table 13-1 - Conditions required to transition to Muting state - Two Sensor System	age 61
Table 13-2 - Conditions required to transition to Muting State - Three sensor system pa	age 62
Table 13-3 - Conditions required to transition to Muting State - Four sensor system pa	age 65
Table 13-4 - Conditions required to transition to Muting State - Dual X 4-sensor system pa	age 66
Table 13-5 - Bypass-Allowed Examplepa	age 69
Table 16-1 - System Specificationspa	age 71
Table 16-2 - RM-6 Specifications	age 72
Table 16-3 - Response Time of MS/MSF4800 System	age 73



Table 16-4 - MS4800 Input & Output Signal Cable Lengths	page 73
Table 16-5 - MS4800-14/20 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 75
Table 16-6 - MS4800-30 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 76
Table 16-7 - MS4800-40 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 77
Table 16-8 - MSF4800-14/20 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 79
Table 16-9 - MSF4800-30 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 80
Table 16-10 - MSF4800-40 Transmitter and Receiver Dimensions	page 81
Table 18-1 - Diagnostic Codes	nage 97

1

## 1 IMPORTANT SAFETY WARNINGS

▲ WARNING! Read and understand this section prior to installing an MS4800 system.

An MS4800 system is a general purpose presence sensing device designed to guard personnel working around moving machinery.

Whether a specific machine application and MS4800 system installation complies with safety regulations depends on the proper application, installation, maintenance and operation of the MS4800 system. These items are the responsibility of the purchaser, installer and employer.

The employer is responsible for the selection and training of personnel to properly install, operate, and maintain the machine and its safeguarding systems. An MS4800 system should only be installed, verified and maintained by a *qualified* person. A qualified person is defined as "an individual who understands, is trained on, and demonstrates competence with the construction, operation or maintenance of the machinery and the hazards involved." (ANSI/PMMI B155.1-2006)

To use an MS4800 system the following requirements must be met:

- The guarded machine must be able to stop anywhere in its cycle. Do not use a safety light curtain on a press with a full-revolution clutch.
- The guarded machine must not present a hazard from flying parts.
- The guarded machine must have a consistent stopping time and adequate control mechanisms.
- Severe smoke, particulate matter and corrosives may degrade the efficiency of a safety light curtain. Do not use an MS4800 system in this type of environment.
- All applicable governmental and local rules, codes, and regulations must be satisfied. This is the employer's responsibility.
- All safety-related machine control elements must be designed so that an alarm in the control logic or failure of the control circuit does not lead to a failure to danger.
- Additional guarding may be required for access to dangerous areas not covered by the MS4800 system.
- Perform the Omron STI test procedure at installation and after maintenance, adjustment, repair or modification to the machine controls, tooling, dies or machine, or the MS4800 system.
- Perform only the test and repair procedures outlined in this manual.
- Follow all procedures in this manual for proper operation of the MS4800 system.

The enforcement of these requirements is beyond the control of Omron STI. The employer has the sole responsibility to follow the preceding requirements and any other procedures, conditions and requirements specific to his machinery.



2 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

2

The MS4800 light curtain family is available in three versions. These versions are identified as the MS4800A, MS4800B and the MS4800S. The set-up of the MS4800 A and B versions can be changed through the use of an external device called the Programming and Diagnostic Module (PDM). The MS4800S is configured through selector switches located under an access cover.

#### 2.1 MS4800 SERIES FEATURE COMPARISON

**Table 2-1 Feature Comparison** 

MS4800A	MS4800B	MS4800S
X	X	X
X*	X*	X
X**	X**	X
X	X	
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	X
X*	X*	X
X*	X*	X
X*	X	X
	(PNP/Follow only)	(PNP/Follow only)
X*		X***
X*		X
X*		X
X*		
X*		
X*	X*	X
X*		
X*		
	X X* X* X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X* X* X** X**  X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

<sup>\*</sup> Configured via the use of the Programming and Diagnostic Module (PDM)

<sup>\*\*</sup> Configured via the PDM or wiring connections.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Simple two sensor muting



## 3 System Components and Indicators

3

**Table 3-1 System Components Identification** 

Chart #			Chart #		
1	RECEIVER		7	TRANS	SMITTER
2	Individual Beam Indicators (one for each beam) - Red		8	Detection	on Zone
3	Blanking Active - Amber		9	Flip door. Access to configuration switches (on both receiver & transmitter) MS4800S version only	
4	INTERLOCK or ALARM Indicator - Yellow		10	Programming Port for PDM (on both receiver & transmitter) MS4800A and B versions only	
5	MACI	HINE RUN/STOP Indicator - Green/Red	11	Status Indicator - Yellow	
6	RECE	CIVER CONNECTIONS M-12 (Male)	12	Side Mounting T-Slot	
	1	+24 VDC - Brown Wire	13	TRANSMITTER CONNECTIONS M-12 (Male)	
	2	0 VDC - Blue Wire		1	0 VDC - Blue Wire
	3	Earth - Green Wire		2	+24 VDC - Brown Wire
	4	OSSD 2 - White Wire		3	MTS - White Wire
	5	Start or EDM (Mode Select) - Yellow Wire		4	MTS Return - Black Wire
	6	EDM - Red Wire		5	Earth - Green Wire
	7	Auxiliary Out - Pink Wire			
	8	OSSD 1 - Black Wire			

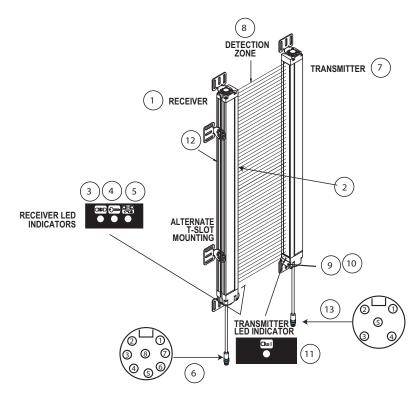


Figure 3-1 System Components





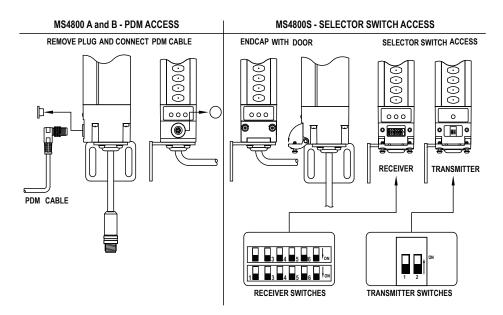


Figure 3-2 MS4800 Access to Features



#### OMROD

4

## 4 System Operation

The MS4800 system is a microprocessor-controlled, infrared, transmitted-beam safety light curtain. The system consists of a receiver assembly and a transmitter assembly. The receiver and transmitter assemblies are not physically interconnected.

An MS4800 system is used where personnel protection is required. Typical applications include mechanical power presses, robotic work cells, filter presses, injection molders, food processing equipment and automated assembly equipment.

#### 4.1 OPERATING STATES

The operating condition of an MS4800 system is described in terms of states. The following operating states exist for an MS4800 system.

#### 4.1.1 MACHINE RUN

The two receiver safety outputs are in the ON state, the green MACHINE RUN indicator is lit, and the auxiliary output is in a state consistent with its configuration. The protected machine is allowed to operate. Pressing and releasing the start button has no effect.

#### 4.1.2 MACHINE STOP

The two receiver safety outputs are in the OFF state, the red MACHINE STOP indicator is lit, and the auxiliary output is in a state consistent with its configuration. The protected machine is not allowed to operate.

#### 4.1.3 INTERLOCK

The two receiver safety outputs are in the OFF state, the red MACHINE STOP indicator and yellow INTERLOCK indicator are lit. The auxiliary output is in a state consistent with its configuration. The INTERLOCK state does not allow the protected machine to operate until the detection zone is clear of obstructions and the start button is pressed and released.

#### 4.1.4 ALARM

The two receiver safety outputs are in the OFF state, the red MACHINE STOP indicator is lit, the yellow INTERLOCK indicator is flashing, and the auxiliary output is in the OFF state. The alarm state does not allow the protected machine to operate. The primary difference between alarm and INTERLOCK is that the MS4800 system will remain in the alarm state until the alarm is corrected, regardless of power cycling or an external start button press and release.

#### 4.2 OPERATING MODES

System operating modes determine the start-up and operating behavior of an MS4800 system. Operating mode definitions rely on the operating states presented above. Operating mode selection may be performed via a Programming and Diagnostics Module (PDM) on the MS4800A and MS4800B or via configuration switches on the MS4800S in the receiver and transmitter.

NOTE! If internal alarms are detected by the system during power-up or operation, it will enter the ALARM state with its safety outputs in the OFF state.





#### 4.2.1 AUTOMATIC START

Automatic Start is available on MS4800A, MS4800B and MS4800S systems.

The MS4800 will power-up with its safety and auxiliary outputs OFF, and, if the detection zone is not obstructed, enters the MACHINE RUN state. In this state, when an object is sensed entering the detection zone, the MS4800 system will change from MACHINE RUN to MACHINE STOP and remain in this state until the obstruction is removed. Once the detection zone is clear, the MS4800 system will automatically change from MACHINE STOP to MACHINE RUN.

#### 4.2.2 START INTERLOCK

Start Interlock is only available on MS4800A systems.

The MS4800A will power up with its safety outputs off and enter the INTERLOCK state if the detection zone is clear (or the Fixed or Monitoring Blanking pattern is satisfied, if enabled) and no alarms are detected. To initially enter the MACHINE RUN state the operator must press and release the Start button. Once in the MACHINE RUN state, when an object is sensed entering the detection zone, the system will change to MACHINE STOP state. When the detection zone is cleared, the system will automatically change to MACHINE RUN.

#### 4.2.3 START/RESTART INTERLOCK

Start /Restart Interlock is available on MS4800A, MS4800B and MS4800S systems.

The MS4800 will power up with its safety outputs off and enter the INTERLOCK state if the detection zone is clear (or the Fixed or Monitoring Blanking pattern is satisfied, if enabled) and no alarms are detected. To initially enter the MACHINE RUN state the operator must press and release the Start button. Once in the MACHINE RUN state, when an object is sensed entering the detection zone, the system will change to the MACHINE STOP state. When the detection zone is cleared, the system will not automatically change to MACHINE RUN but enter the INTERLOCK state instead. The operator must always press and release the Start button to enter MACHINE RUN. If the detection zone is not clear the Start button will have no effect.

NOTE! The definitions above mention a start button. See Section 12–"Connecting to the Machine Control Circuit" for wiring of the start button.

#### 4.3 MSF4800 CASCADED SERIES

The MiniSafe 4800 series safety light curtain is available in a "cascaded" version, referred to as the MSF4800 series. The MSF4800 series allows multiple transmitters/receivers to be "daisy-chained" in series. This type of arrangement permits the MSF4800 to guard multiple areas of a machine.

#### 4.3.1 MSF4800 REQUIREMENTS

The MSF4800 is offered in protective heights ranging from 240mm to 1800mm for 14/20mm resolutions, 240mm to 2120mm for 30mm, and resolutions and from 360mm to 2040mm for 40mm resolutions.

- An MSF4800 system has a maximum size limitation based on the number of beams. A single master segment cannot exceed 180 beams and the total of the combined segments cannot exceed 256 beams.
- A single slave segment cannot exceed 128 beams.
- An MSF4800 system may have up to four daisy-chained segments, including the first segment. As long as the total number of beams does not exceed 256.
- The interconnect cable length limitation between any two segments is 10 meters.
- It is possible to mix segments with different resolutions within an MSF4800 system.



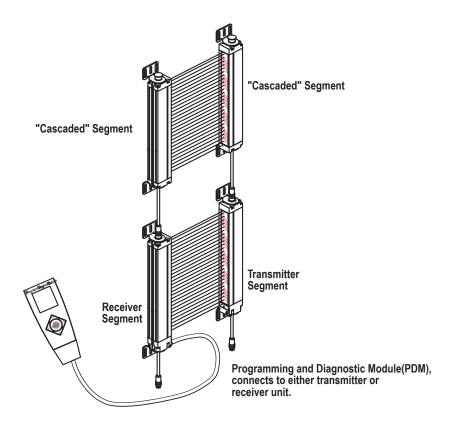


Figure 4-1 Connecting PDM to MSF4800

#### 4.3.2 MSF4800 SEGMENT REDUCTION RESTART PROCEDURE

If you reduce the number of cascaded segments while power is on, you cause a flex bus fault. The MSF4800 will enter a fault condition, indicated by error code "95" on the PDM and on the IBIs as well. After power cycling the system to clear the flex fault, fault code "100" will be displayed. If the number of segments is reduced while power is off, the light curtain will power on with fault code "100". This fault code indicates that there was a reduction in the number of cascaded segments. There are two possible methods to clear this fault and restore operation on the reduced size MSF4800. The PDM or the Start input line can be used.

When a PDM is available, the fault code "100" will be cleared when you load the configuration from the light curtain and save the new reduced system configuration.

If a PDM is not available the start input can be used. The start switch needs to be pressed while the power is applied. The three indicator LEDs (red, yellow, amber) will flash for approximately three seconds. The start switch must be released within 2 seconds, while the LEDs are flashing to clear fault code "100". Since the MSF4800 has a configurable start input, care must be taken to ensure that the correct contact configuration is used and that it is wired properly.

The transmitter will not fault if the number of segments is reduced. However, to operate normally the transmitter must always match the receiver in the number of segments and beams.



5 DETECTION OPTIONS

▲ Warning! Use of Fixed or Floating Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution will make an MS4800 system less sensitive to objects in the detection zone. Improper use of these features can result in severe injury to personnel. Fixed Blanking may require a hard barrier guard. Fixed Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution may require an increase in the safety distance. Read the following section carefully.

#### 5.1 FIXED BLANKING

Fixed Blanking is only available on MS4800A and MS4800S systems.

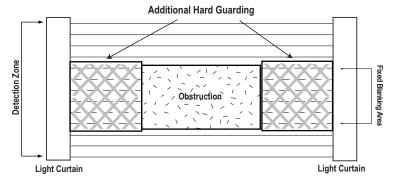


Figure 5-1 Adding Hard Guarding to Light Curtain when Using Fixed Blanking

Fixed Blanking allows a system to blank optical beams and record the exact pattern. A system can record and store a single pattern. The protected zone's object detection is then based on the stored pattern. All obstructed optical beams recorded during the selection must remain blocked and all clear beams recorded during the selection must remain clear for the system to enter or remain in the MACHINE RUN state.

A Fixed Blanking pattern may consist of more than one Fixed Blanked area. Individual Fixed Blanked areas must be separated by at least one beam that is always clear. A Fixed Blanking area may not crossover between "flexible" segment boundaries.

"Each Fixed Blanked area has a size and positional tolerance of +/-1 beam to allow for small positional variations where only the beams on the edges of the blanked area are allowed to change. Because of this position tolerance, a reduction of the optical resolution occurs on the border areas of the Fixed Blanking patterns. See Table 5-1 Tolerance Effect of Fixed Blanked area on Resolution. The effect of this tolerance also allows the number of blocked beams to change by +/- 1 beam. For example, a Fixed Blanked area of 8 blanked beams is allowed to increase to 9 beams or decrease to 7 beams and the light curtain will remain in MACHINE RUN." If there is a one or two beam gap between objects the objects cannot use their beam tolerances to close the gap and combine into one single fixed blanking area. In addition if there is a one beam gap between objects, the object closest to the entry encap cannot use the clear beam towards its tolerance even if the adjacent object moved in the same direction by one beam.





Table 5-1 Tolerance Effect of Fixed Blanked area on Resolution

Standard Resolution	Effective Resolution at Ends of Fixed Blanked Area
14mm	34mm
20mm	40mm
30mm	60mm
40mm	80mm

**Note:** The tolerance does not reduce the resolution of the entire light curtain, only the ends of Fixed Blanked Areas. The user must consider the increased resolution of the two beams at the ends of each Fixed Blanked Area.

The minimum number of beams in a Fixed Blanking area is one. If only one beam is blanked, there is no positional tolerance. The beam programmed to be blocked must remain blocked. The number of blocked beams has a size tolerance of  $\pm 1/-0$  meaning the number of blocked beams can increase to two but the area cannot be completely eliminated.

The Fixed Blanking pattern must not prevent the light curtain from synchronizing. This means that the size of the blanked object can not exceed certain limits as long as synchronization is maintained, see *Table 5-11*.

Fixed Blanking is allowed during all modes of operation (Automatic Start, Start, Start Interlock, and Start/Restart Interlock.)

To use Fixed Blanking, the operator enables the option using either the PDM or selector switches. A new Fixed Blanking pattern is recorded when the MS4800 receiver is in MACHINE STOP, the blanking function is active and the Program function is activated. If the Fixed Blanking feature is disabled, the stored protected zone patterns are cleared.

#### 5.1.1 SELECTING FIXED BLANKING WITH A PDM (MS4800A)

The obstruction is placed within the detection zone and the receiver goes to a MACHINE STOP state.

An authorized user then connects the PDM to the receiver and logs in with the supervisor access level. (Config User)

The user then:

- 1. Loads the light curtain configuration to the PDM
- Navigates to the Edit Configuration menu and selects Fix/Mon Blank, select Fixed Blank ON. The system enters a configuration state.
- 3. Saves the configuration to the light curtain.
- 4. Navigates to the Fixed Blanking Programming menu. (PROG FIXED BLANK in Main Menu)
- 5. Selects the Program option, waits until the LEDs start flashing.
- 6. Selects Finish, the light curtain will then automatically start-up.

#### 5.1.2 SELECTING FIXED BLANKING WITH SELECTOR SWITCHES (MS4800S)

The obstruction is placed within the detection zone and the receiver goes to MACHINE STOP state. An authorized user then sets the selector switches in the receiver endcap to select Fixed Blanking Enable. The MS4800 enters a fault state and power is cycled or the Start switch is activated to clear





the fault. When the receiver powers up it will be in Fixed Blanking mode with the red and amber LEDs lit. See Figure 5-2 *Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 1*.

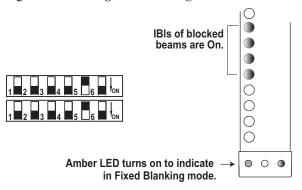


Figure 5-2 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 1

The authorized user then enables the Program switch by setting both Fixed Blanking switches to the off position and then both to the on position. When the first Fixed Blanking switch is flipped, the red LED begins flashing at a rate of 3 Hz. When the final Fixed Blanking switch is flipped, both the red and amber LEDs and the IBIs of the blocked beams start flashing to indicate the Program switch is enabled. The authorized user has 10 minutes to complete the programming of a pattern. See Figure 5-3 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 2.

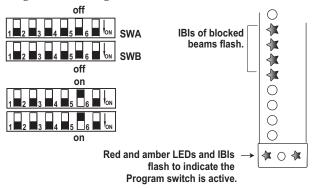


Figure 5-3 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 2

To program a pattern, the authorized user must flip (off/on or on/off) the Program switch once. Once a pattern is programmed the yellow LED (INTERLOCK) turns on. During the 10 minute period, the user may program as many times as needed, allowing for adjustment in the placement of the obstruction. See Figure 5-4 *Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 3*.

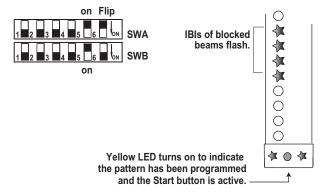


Figure 5-4 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 3



#### OMROD

The user must then press and release the START button or perform a power cycle. The MS4800 receiver then resets. If no faults are detected and the state of the optical beams matches the recorded Fixed Blanking pattern, the receiver will enter the INTERLOCK or MACHINE RUN condition depending upon the selected Start Mode. The amber receiver Blanking Active LED will be on. See Figure 5-5 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 4.

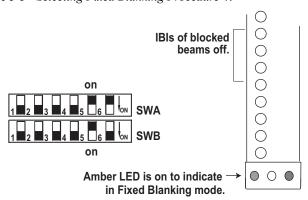


Figure 5-5 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 4

If the 10 minute period expires, the amber LED and IBIs quit flashing and the yellow LED (INTERLOCK) goes on. The user can start another programming sequence by setting both Fixed Blanking switches off and then on. The user may start normal operation by a press and release of the Start button or by performing a power cycle. See Figure 5-6 - Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 5.

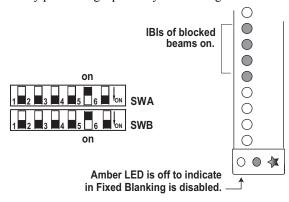


Figure 5-6 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 5

To exit Fixed Blanking the user sets both selector switches to the off position, then either presses and releases the Start button or performs a power cycle. The receiver will power up with the amber LED off.

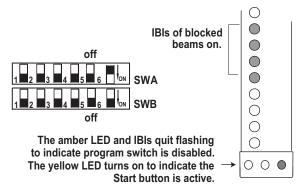


Figure 5-7 Selecting Fixed Blanking Procedure 6





Table 5-2 Diagram of Operation

No Fixed Blanking	Fixed Blanking Enabled				
0	0	0	0	×	0
0	×	0	0	×	×
0	×	0	0	×	0
0	×	×	×	×	×
0	0	0	×	0	0
MACHINE STOP	MACHINE RUN	MACHINE RUN	MACHINE RUN	MACHINE STOP	MACHINE STOP

$\bigcirc$	Clear	Optical	Channel
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Optical Channel Selected by Fixed Blanking

#### 5.2 FLOATING BLANKING

Marning! Use of Fixed Blanking, Monitored Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution will make the MS4800 system less sensitive to objects in the detection zone. Improper use of these features can result in severe injury to personnel. Fixed Blanking and Monitored Blanking may require a hard barrier guard. Fixed Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution may require an increase in the safety distance. Read the following section carefully.

Up to two channels can be obstructed at any location in the detection zone (one channel on MS4800S) as long as synchronization is maintained, see *Table 5-11*.

This means that an object can freely float from one end of the protective field to the other without the MS4800 system entering the MACHINE STOP state. The obstructed channels are not fixed at a single location but "float" through the detection zone.

See *Table 5-3* for a diagram of MS4800 system response during operation with Floating Blanking active.

#### 5.2.1 SELECTING FLOATING BLANKING WITH PDM (MS4800A)

Using the PDM an authorized user can activate the Floating Blanking function. This allows the system to operate with up to two obstructed optical beams anywhere within the protected zone. The operator may select one or two obstructed beams. These obstructions are permitted anywhere within the protected zone and are permitted to move over time. For two-beam Floating Blanking, the two obstructed beams do not have to be adjacent. After sending the configuration to the light curtain the PDM requests that the receiver perform a reset. The receiver then enters the Power-On Self Test state and if no faults are detected enters the INTERLOCK or MACHINE RUN condition depending upon the selected operating mode. The receiver Blanking Active LED will turn on.

#### 5.2.2 SELECTING FLOATING BLANKING WITH SELECTOR SWITCHES (MS4800S)

Using the selector switches an authorized user can activate the Floating Blanking function. This allows the system to operate with one obstructed optical beam anywhere within the protected zone. This obstruction is permitted anywhere within the protected zone and is permitted to move over time. After setting the appropriate selector switches, the receiver enters the Power-On Self Test state and if no faults are detected the receiver shall enter the INTERLOCK or MACHINE RUN condition depending upon the selected operating mode.

Note: Two-Beam Floating Blanking is not available on the MS4800S.

Blocked Optical Channel





**Table 5-3 System Response to Floating Blanking** 

	Floating Blanking Inactive	1 Channel Floating Blanking Active	1 Channel Floating Blanking Active	1 Channel Floating Blanking Active	1 Channel Floating Blanking Active	2 Channel Floating Blanking Active						
Channel 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×
Channel 2	0	0	0	×	×	0	0	×	×	×	×	0
Channel 3	×	0	Ø	Ø	0	0	Ø	×	0	×	0	×
Channel 4	0	0	0	0	Ø	0	0	0	×	×	×	0
Channel 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø	×
System Response	1 Exception MACHINE STOP	0 Exception s Machine Run	1 Exception Machine Run	2 Exception s MACHINE STOP	2 Exception s MACHINE STOP	0 Exception s Machine Run	1 Exception Machine Run	2 Exception s Machine Run	2 Exception s Machine Run	3 Exception s MACHINE STOP	3 Exception s MACHINE STOP	3 Exceptio ns MACHINE STOP

O Clear Optical Channel

Optical Channel Selected by Fixed Blanking

Table 5-4 Floating Blanking Effects on Resolution

Floating Blanking Effects on Minimum Object Resolution				
Standard Minimum Objection Resolution (No Floating Blanking)	Minimum Object Resolution with 1 Beam Floating	Minimum Object Resolution with 2 Beam Floating		
14mm	24mm	34mm		
20mm	30mm	40mm		
30mm	50mm	70mm		
40mm	70mm	100mm		

#### 5.3 FIXED BLANKING WITH FLOATING BLANKING

Warning! Use of Fixed Blanking, Monitored Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution will make the MS4800 system less sensitive to objects in the detection zone. Improper use of these features can result in severe injury to personnel. Fixed Blanking and Monitoried Blanking may require a hard barrier guard. Fixed Blanking, Monitored Blanking, Floating Blanking and Reduced Resolution may require an increase in the safety distance. Read the following section carefully.

**Table 5-5 Possible Blanking Function Combinations** 

	Possible Blanking Function Combinations				
Function	Fixed Blanking	Floating Blanking	Monitored Blanking	Reduced Resolution	
Fixed Blanking	N/A	Yes	No	No	
Floating Blanking	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	
Monitored Blanking	No	Yes	N/A	No	
Reduced Resolution	No	No	No	N/A	

When both Fixed Blanking and Floating Blanking are selected, the floating channels are allowed to occur anywhere within the detection zone except the area selected by Fixed Blanking.

22



5.3.1 THE EFFECT OF FIXED OR MONITORED BLANKING OR FLOATING BLANKING ON MINIMUM OBJECT RESOLUTION

When Fixed Blanking and/or Floating Blanking are active, the safe mounting distance is affected. Fixed and Floating Blanking desensitize the light curtain and increase the size of the minimum detectable object. The increase is equal to the beam spacing distance for each beam that is disabled.

- A MiniSafe MS4800-20 system with one beam disabled has a minimum object resolution of: 20 mm + 10 mm = 30 mm (1.18 inches).
- A MiniSafe MS4800-20 system with two beams disabled has a minimum object resolution of: 20 mm + 10 mm + 10 mm = 40 mm (1.57 inches).

If the size of the object detected by the system increases, the minimum safe distance must also be increased. Use the minimum object sensitivity given in *Tables 5-4 through 5-7* to determine the new figure to use when computing the safety distance.

Note: In some cases the use of mechanical hard guards may be needed to insure that the blanked areas are adequately guarded.

Table 5-6 Sample S and  $D_{pf}$  Factors for MS4800-14 System

Total Number of Beams Disabled by Fixed and/or Floating Blanking	Minimum Object Resolution S	Depth Penetration Factor, Dpf for use with ANSI Formula (Dpf = 3.4 (S276) inches)
None	14 mm (0.55 inches)	0.93 inches (24 mm)
1 Beam	24 mm (0.94 inches)	2.26 inches (57 mm)
2 Beams	34 mm (1.34 inches)	3.62 inches (92 mm)
3 Beams	44 mm (1.73 inches)	4.94 inches (125 mm)
4 Beams	54 mm (2.13 inches)	6.3 inches (160 mm)
5 Beams	64 mm (2.52 inches)	7.6 inches (193 mm)
	>64 mm (2.52 inches)	36 inches (900 mm)

Table 5-7 Sample S and D<sub>pf</sub> Factors for MS4800-20 System

Total Number of Beams		Depth Penetration Factor, Dpf
Disabled by Fixed and/or	Minimum	for use with ANSI Formula (Dpf
Floating Blanking	Object Resolution S	= 3.4 (S276) inches)
None	20 mm (0.79 inches)	1.75 inches (43 mm)
1 Beam	30 mm (1.18 inches)	3.1 inches (78 mm)
2 Beams	40 mm (1.57 inches)	4.4 inches (111 mm)
3 Beams	50 mm (1.97 inches)	5.76 inches (146 mm)
4 Beams	60 mm (2.36 inches)	7.1 inches (180 mm)
	>64 mm (2.52 inches)	36 inches (900 mm)

Table 5-8 Sample S and  $D_{pf}$  Factors for MS4800-30 System

Total Number of Beams Disabled by Fixed and/or Floating Blanking	Minimum Object Resolution S	Depth Penetration Factor, Dpf for use with ANSI Formula (Dpf = 3.4 (S276) inches)
None	30 mm (1.18 inches)	3.1 inches (78 mm)
1 Beam	50 mm (1.97 inches)	5.76 inches (146 mm)
	>64 mm (2.52 inches)	36 inches (900 mm)

Table 5-9 Sample S and  $D_{pf}$  Factors for MS4800-40 System

Total Number of Beams		Depth Penetration Factor, Dpf
Disabled by Fixed and/or	Minimum	for use with ANSI Formula (Dpf
Floating Blanking	Object Resolution S	= 3.4 (S276) inches)
None	40 mm (1.57 inches)	4.4 inches (112 mm)
	>64 mm (2.52 inches)	36 inches (900 mm)

#### 5.4 MONITORED BLANKING

Monitoring Blanking is only available on the MS4800A system.